Supreme Court, U. S.
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IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER TERM, 1980

RONALD LEE MADSEN, *Petitioner,* vs. STATE OF ARIZONA, *Respondent.*	No. 80-102

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE ARIZONA SUPREME COURT

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RONALD LEE MADSEN, *Petitioner,* vs. STATE OF ARIZONA, *Respondent.*	No.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE ARIZONA SUPREME COURT

TO THE HONORABLE CHIEF JUSTICE AND ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Ronald L. Madsen, the Petitioner herein, prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment of the Arizona Supreme Court entered in the above-entitled case on March 26, 1980.

I. OPINION BELOW

The opinion of the Arizona Supreme Court has been officially reported as *State v. Madsen,* Ariz. , 609 P.2d 1046 (1980). A copy of the opinion is printed in Appendix A hereto.

II. JURISDICTIONAL GROUNDS

The judgment of the Arizona Supreme Court affirming Petitioner's conviction for first degree murder was entered on March 26, 1980. (Appendix A, *infra*). The mandate was issued on April 22, 1980. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1254 (1) and Rule 19 (1) (a), Rules of the United States Supreme Court.

III. QUESTION PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

Did the admission into evidence of items found during a search of Petitioner's home pursuant to a search warrant for an address different that Petitioner's violate his Fourth Amendment rights?

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION INVOLVED

This case involves the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution, the entire text of which is as follows:

> "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

V. STATEMENT OF THE CASE

A. Nature of the Cause

The legal proceedings which culminated in Petitioner Madsen's necessity for filing his appeal began with the filing of a complaint in the Justice Court of the Kingman Precinct of Mohave County, Arizona, on September 16, 1977, alleging that Petitioner Madsen committed the crime of first degree murder. On October 18, 1977, a preliminary hearing was scheduled, but because of the State's inability to proceed on that date the case was dismissed. However, on October 19, 1977, a new complaint was filed charging Petitioner with the same crime

and a new preliminary hearing date was set for October 25, 1977. The preliminary hearing was held on that date, and at its conclusion, Petitioner Madsen was bound over to Superior Court for trial on a charge of murder, first degree.

The Petitioner entered his plea of not guilty to the charge on October 28, 1977, and after various pretrial motions were made, the case proceeded to trial on March 20, 1978. As one of these pretrial motions, Petitioner Madsen filed a motion to suppress certain evidence and said motion was supplemented the next day by an addendum. An evidentiary hearing was held on the motion to suppress January 4, 1978, and the court denied the motion by way of a minute entry dated January 5, 1978. The trial, having started on March 20, 1978, continued for a period of one week, with the jury returning its verdict of guilty on March 24, 1978.

From this judgment Petitioner appealed to the Arizona Supreme Court citing as error, among other things, the search of Petitioner's residence. The decision of the trial court was affirmed on March 26, 1980. The present petition followed. Petitioner is presently serving a sentence of 25 years to life at the Arizona State Prison.

B. Statement of the Facts

The facts viewed in the light most favorable to the State indicate that Petitioner, Ronald Lee Madsen, and his wife, Robyn, were estranged. From April 1976 until the shooting on January 23, 1977, Petitioner and the victim had an on-again, off-again marriage.

During the latter months of 1976, Petitioner Madsen met a person by the name of Jay Charnell and the two men became friends. On January 23, 1977, Mr. Charnell and Mr. Madsen picked up the victim at her place of work, took her to her home and then proceeded into the desert. While in the desert the three of them engaged in target practicing.

After a period of target shooting, Petitioner Madsen indicated that he was going to look for rabbits. While Mr. Charnell was throwing cans for Robyn to shoot, he heard a loud shot, and, when he looked at Robyn, she was lying on the ground, shot. As a result of this gunshot wound, Robyn died at the Mohave County General Hospital, where she had been taken by Petitioner.

VI. REASON FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

The State Court's Refusal To Suppress Evidence Derived From The Search Of Petitioner's Residence At 698 E. Hancock Pursuant To A Warrant Which Described The Residence To Be Searched As 706 E. Hancock With No Other Description Was In Violation Of The Fourth Amendment Requirement That A Warrant Particularly Describe The Premises, And Thus The Decision Is Inconsistent With This Court's Opinion In Steele v. United States, 267 U.S. 498, 45 S.Ct. 414, 69 L.Ed. 757 (1925)

On June 23, 1977, Officer Wayne Dow of the Mohave County Sheriff's Office approached Clyde McCune, Justice of the Peace for the Kingman Precinct of Mohave County, with the hope of obtaining a search warrant. Pursuant to the requirements of A.R.S. § 13-1443, Officer Dow prepared and filed an affidavit seeking the court's authorization to search "the following premises: 706 E. Hancock Road, Riviera, Arizona." This affidavit was admitted into evidence as Exhibit B at the hearing held on Petitioner's Motion to Suppress, conducted on January 4, 1978. Pursuant to the affidavit, Judge McCune issued a search warrant authorizing the search of "the premises known as 706 E. Hancock Road, Riviera, Arizona." The warrant was admitted into evidence on January 4, 1978 as Exhibit A. In executing the warrant the police recovered two handwritten notes, various other documents and a hat, most of which were admitted into evidence at trial and were a crucial part of the State's evidence.

A timely motion to suppress was filed with the trial court and supplemented the next day. The basis of the supplement was that, although the warrant had authorized the search of 706 E. Hancock, the police, in fact, searched 698 E. Hancock. Evidence was presented at the hearing on the motion to suppress to substantiate these allegations. Mr. Fred Madsen, Petitioner's step-father, testified that he personally resided at 706 E. Hancock on June 23, 1977. Mr. Madsen further testified that his step-son, Petitioner, resided at 698 E. Hancock on June 23, 1977. Judge McCune testified at this same hearing that the warrant which he issued did not authorize a search of 698 E. Hancock. Judge McCune also related that neither the warrant nor the affidavit contained any description of the place to be searched other than the street address of 706 E. Hancock.

Officer Dow testified that although he knew the physical description of the property he desired to search, he failed to include that description in either the affidavit or the warrant. Officer Dow also testified that the affidavit did not list 706 E. Hancock as the residence of Ronald Lee Madsen, the Petitioner. However, in executing the warrant, Dow was looking for the physical description rather that the street number. To be direct, Officer Dow's testimony is most revealing:

"Q. Even though the warrant was issued, you yourself were not still completely sure of exactly where it was you were going to search?

A. That's correct."

Thus, Officer Dow was armed with a search warrant authorizing the search of one residence, and he had a physical description in his mind of the place he planned to search, but the two did not coincide. Officer Dow, therefore, proceeded to search the residence in his mind, not the one listed in the warrant or, even, described in the warrant.

The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides in total:

> "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, *and particularly describing the place to be searched,* and the persons or things to be seized." (Emphasis added).

It is the emphasized portion of this amendment which is of importance here for this requirement of particularly describing the place to be searched insures against the possibility of another place being mistakenly searched. *United States v. Darensbourg,* 520 F.2d 985, 987 (5th Cir. 1975).

In *Steele v. United States, supra,* a search was conducted pursuant to a warrant which described the premises to be searched as a garage building at 611 West Forty-Sixth Street, New York. Pursuant to the warrant, the building was searched. The address of the building, however, included both 609 and 611 West Forty-Sixth Street. This Court held that under the circumstances of that case, the premises to be searched were adequately described, despite the incorrect address because the warrant described the building itself sufficiently. The constitutional test for particularity articulated by the *Steele* Court is that:

> "the officer with a search warrant (must be able to), with reasonable effort ascertain and identify the place intended." *Id.* at 503, 45 S.Ct. at 416.

A survey of case law throughout the country interpreting *Steele* indicates the search question in the present case should be decided favorably to Petitioner. Such a survey should begin

with *People v. Royse,* 173 Colo. 254, 477 P.2d 380 (1970) wherein the Colorado Supreme Court set forth in some detail the reasoning applicable to "wrong address" search cases. In *Royse,* the police obtained a search warrant for the premises known as "3043 E. Fountain, apt. #305, Colorado Springs, Colorado." This was the only description of the premises in the warrant and it was based upon the police officer's reading of the yellow pages of the phone book which listed the Normandy Apartments (of which the subject apartment was a part) as being on "3000 E. Fountain Blvd. (at Mallard Dr.)." In truth, however, the correct address of the apartment actually searched was "3043 Mallard Drive, apt. #305, Colorado Springs, Colorado." The Supreme Court of Colorado held that the search was illegal, saying that "the 'wrong address' search warrant here involved fails completely to comply with the requirements of the Colorado and United States Constitutions." *People v. Royse, supra,* 477 P.2d at 381.

The significant aspect of *Royse* lies in the court's reasoning which, because of its soundness, is set forth below in some detail. The court first stated that only a judicial officer, and not a police officer, may modify or correct a search warrant. Continuing, the court stated:

> "Applying this rule to the 'wrong address' warrant of the instant case, it would have invalidated this search warrant if before executing it, the officer had discovered the wrong address and attempted to correct it. The logic is therefore compelling that if the police officer executes a search warrant at a place not described in the warrant, the search and seizure is without any semblance of validity. *A search of a place other than as is described in a search warrant is, in effect, a search without a warrant.*
>
> To describe the place to be searched with particularity as is required, *certainly means that if the place has an*

> *established street address, and this is the only method of description utilized, the correct address, and only the correct address, will suffice.* In our view, this is a self-evident constitutional requirement in those cases where search warrants utilize street numbers and street names as a means of describing the place to be searched." *People v. Royse, supra,* 477 P.2d at 381-382. (Emphasis added).

The Idaho Supreme Court, in *State v. Yoder,* 96 Idaho 651, 534 P.2d 771 (1975), relies upon *Royse* and reaches an identical conclusion. In *Yoder* the police obtained a search warrant for "1265 East Fourth North Street," but they executed the warrant at "1275 East Fourth North Street." It appears from the opinion that the police fully intended to search the 1275 address all along, but an error by one of the police officers resulted in the wrong address being listed on the affidavit and on the warrant. Thus, the police searched the premises that they envisioned searching, but, unfortunately, it was not the premises described in the warrant. (Note the similarity to Officer Dow's actions). Again, as in *Royse,* no description other than the street name and number was utilized.

Based upon these facts, the Idaho Supreme Court held that the search was invalid. The court began by noting that "the description must be sufficiently clear so that the property to be searched is recognizable from other neighboring properties." *State v. Yoder, supra,* 534 P.2d at 773. The Court then stated, as its holding:

> "In the facts at bar the only distinguishable description contained in the warrant and supporting affidavit was the house number. The record is uncontradicted that the number was incorrect. As stated in the case of People v. Royse, 173 Colo. 254, 477 P.2d 380 (1970):
>
> 'To describe the place to be searched with particularity

> as is required, certainly means that if the place has an established street address, and this is the only method of description utilized, the correct address, and only the correct address, will suffice.' 477 P.2d at 382.
>
> The search warrant obtained in the case at bar did not support search of appellant's premises." *State v. Yoder, supra,* 534 P.2d at 773.

See also, State v. Hart, 100 Idaho 137, 594 P.2d 647 (1979) (Wrong address does not vitiate search *if* physical description of property included *in* warrant). In short, the court held that the search was unreasonable even though the police actually searched the premises they intended to search. The problem was that this warrant described, by street name and number only, another place and, hence, there was a reasonable probability of searching the wrong place and the warrant did not name the premises actually searched.

Still another jurisdiction has adopted an exactly similar position. In *Balch v. State,* 134 Tex.Cr.R. 327, 115 S.W.2d 676, 677 (1938) and *Ervin v. State,* 165 Tex.Cr.R. 391, 307 S.W.2d 955, 956 (1957), the Texas judiciary unquestionably condemned "wrong address" warrants. The most recent reaffirmation of this position may be found in *Rumfolo v. State,* 535 S.W.2d 16 (Tex.Ct. of Civ.App. 1976) where the police, while armed with a warrant authorizing the search of "1509 Tabor Street," searched the premises at "1506 Tabor Street." In finding the search illegal, the court stated:

> "The search warrant particularly described the premises to be searched as a residence at 1509 Tabor St., Houston, Harris County, Texas. The search was conducted at 1506 Tabor Street.

> 'Where the premises sought to be searched are described by a certain street number, obviously such a description will not authorize a search of some other street number . . . .'
>
> *Ervin v. State* (citation omitted), *quoting from* Cornelius on Search and Seizure, p. 320; *Balch v. State*, (citation omitted). There can be no question that the search was invalid as to 1506 Tabor Street." *Rumfolo v. State, supra*, 535 S.W.2d at 19.

Prior to the present case, even Arizona cases support Petitioner's position. The most factually analogous case is *State v. Boniface*, 26 Ariz.App. 118, 546 P.2d 843 (1976). The police in *Boniface* obtained a search warrant for "309 22nd Avenue, Yuma, Arizona," but upon arrival at those premises determined a mistake had been made and chose not to execute the warrant. After a phone call with his informant, a police officer telephonically contacted the issuing magistrate and requested permission to change the premises to be searched to "*413* 22nd Avenue, Yuma." The magistrate agreed, and, then, the police served the warrant at "*411* 22nd Avenue, Yuma."

Addressing the facts first, the Court of Appeals noted:

> "It is undisputed that the warrant and affidavit as finally 'amended' authorized law enforcement officers to search only the premises at 413 22nd Avenue at the time it was served on appellant at 411 22nd Avenue. No other description of the house beyond the street address was contained in the warrant or affidavit." *State v. Boniface, supra*, 546 P.2d at 844.

The court then stated that this "wrong address" issue went to the very heart of the warrant's validity, saying that "this is not a borderline case or a mere legal technicality." *Id.*

Then, placing unshaking reliance on *Royse* and *Yoder* the court held:

> "Since the warrant in this case was executed upon a house which was not described in the warrant, it does, of necessity, violate the constitutional provisions previously set forth." *State v. Boniface, supra,* 546 P.2d at 844-845.

The court also relied upon *State v. Gillin,* 112 Ariz. 348, 541 P.2d 1150 (1975), an opinion which now requires examination.

Gillin involved a search warrant which authorized a search of Apartment C in a Tempe housing complex. The officers were unable to discover any contraband in Apartment C, so they assumed a typographical error had been made and the officers undertook a confrontation with the occupant of Apartment B. The resulting discussion and arrest are not relevant here. However, as to the "modification" of the search warrant, the Court quite clearly said:

> "A search warrant must describe the places to be searched with particularity. *State ex rel. Flourney v. Wren,* 108 Ariz. 356, 498 P.2d 444 (1972). This court has not read search warrants in a hypertechnical manner and has excused minor errors in description. *State ex rel. Flourney v. Wren, supra.* The error in this case was not, however, minor but went to the substance of the warrant. The police officers were not entitled to presume that a typographical error of this gravity had been made absent probable cause. The search warrant was invalid for Apartment B." *State v. Gillin, supra,* 541 P.2d at 1151-1152.

Although not the Court's express holding, *Gillin* unquestionably stands for the proposition that a "wrong address" warrant is invalid. The court in *State v. Boniface, supra,* read *Gillin* in

that manner, and so did the court in *State v. Gaitan*, 27 Ariz.App. 718, 558 P.2d 746 (1976).

In *Gaitan*, a search warrant was issued for "14 Luna Street, El Mirage, Arizona," but the officers actually searched "13814 Luna Street." However, no contention was made by the defense that "13814 Luna" was not "14 Luna" – everyone agreed that both addresses described the same residence. It was only a numbering change which caused the discrepancy. As a result, the court held:

> "Likewise, appellant argues that a discrepancy exists as to the address to be searched – '14 Luna Street' as compared to '13814 Luna Street' – which is fatal to the validity of the warrant based on *State v. Gillin* (citation omitted). *Also see, State v. Boniface* (citation omitted). In both *Gillin* and *Boniface*, the search warrant described a location different from that actually searched by the officers. Neither *Gillin* nor *Boniface* are applicable here for '14 Luna Street' is the same location as '13814 Luna Street.' . . . The officers did in fact search the house named in the search warrant and therefore there was no discrepancy." *State v. Gaitan, supra*, 558 P.2d at 750.

Although the specific facts of *Gaitan* did not justify the application of the *Gillin/Boniface* rule, both of those cases were read by the *Gaitan* court as prohibiting searches of a premises whose street address is different than the street address of the premises described in the warrant, absent other descriptive characteristics. Such a holding is absolutely consistent with *Royse, Yoder, Rumfolo*, and *United States v. Kenney*, 164 F.Supp. 891 (D.D.C. 1958).

Kenney involved a search warrant which authorized the search of certain permises described in the warrant as "2144 8th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C." However, the police

executed their search at a place known as "2124 8th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C." The defendant brought a motion to suppress and after a rather lengthy discussion of the applicable case law, the court stated:

> "In summary, the affidavits and the warrant refer only to 2144 – 8th St., N.W., and for the purposes of this point, assume that they establish probable cause for a search of said premises. But, 2144–8th St., N.W., was not the premises searched; 2124 – 8th St., N.W., was.
>
> It is to be observed in a situation of this kind that the search warrant issued in a particular case may be, and often is, executed by an officer, or officers, who have no knowledge concerning the actual place to be searched. Officers acting in this situation would, from a reading of the address in the warrant, obviously search a premises for which a search warrant had been issued without probable cause." *United States v. Kenney, supra,* 164 F.Supp. at 893.

The motion to suppress was, accordingly, granted as it should have been in the present case.

Combining the legal guidelines established by the above-described precedents, with this Court's guidance in *Steele,* it is apparent that the warrant under consideration totally failed to comply with the minimal constitutional requirements of particularity. The warrant described the premises solely as "706 E. Hancock." A residence other than "706 E. Hancock" was searched, to-wit: "698 E. Hancock." No description of the property other than the incorrect street address was provided. No additional information was developed prior to execution which permitted the officers to ascertain with certainty the premises intended by the warrant to be searched. The error went to the very heart of the warrant's validity and,

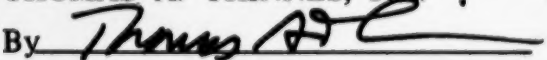
by necessity, created the very real danger of a search occurring at the wrong location. Since this possibility forms the basis of any "wrong address" search inquiry, the instant warrant fails the most rudimentary and basic test of validity. The warrant did not describe with sufficient particularity the place to be searched.

VII. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Petition for a Writ of Certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS A. THINNES, P.A.

By 

Thomas A. Thinnes

Attorney for Petitioner

July 21, 1980.

APPENDIX A

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA
In Banc

THE STATE OF ARIZONA, *Appellee,*	)	
v.	)	No. 4353
RONALD LEE MADSEN, *Appellant.*	)	

Appeal from the Superior Court of Yavapai County
Cause No. 8487
The Honorable James Hancock, Judge
JUDGMENT AFFIRMED;
SENTENCE MODIFIED

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CAMERON, Justice

This is an appeal by Ronald Lee Madsen from a jury verdict and judgment of guilt to the crime of first degree murder in violation of A.R.S. §§ 13-451, –452, as amended; and § 13–453 (A), as amended; and a sentence of death pursuant to A.R.S. § 13–454[1]. We have jurisdiction pursuant to A.R.S. § 13–4031.

We must determine five questions on appeal:

1. Was the search of defendant's trailer violative of the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution in that the search warrant did not describe with sufficient particularity the place to be searched?

2. Were certain of the prosecutor's questions cross-examination by innuendo and prejudice?

3. Did the trial court err when, during the defendant's closing argument, he struck from the record previously admitted evidence regarding a polygraph?

4. Was the death sentence appropriate in this case?

5. Did the trial court err in denying defendant's motion for new trial based upon newly discovered medical evidence?

The facts necessary for a determination of this matter on appeal are as follows. Defendant Ron Madsen and his wife Robyn Lesene Madsen were married in September of 1974 and lived and worked near Bullhead City, Arizona. On 20

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[1] Title 13 citations in this opinion are to the Arizona Criminal Code as it existed prior to its extensive revision effective 1 October 1978.

February 1976, Robyn filed for dissolution of marriage. A reconciliation was attempted but failed, and the parties were still separated in January of 1977.

About one week prior to Robyn's death, defendant, accompanied by his friend Jay Charnell, drove to pick up Robyn for an outing. Jay was dropped off along the road with the agreement that when defendant returned with Robyn, Jay should pretend to be a hitch-hiker. When defendant and Robyn drove by later, they picked up Jay who said he was going to Kingman for auto parts. Defendant asked Robyn if she wanted to stop in the desert to target shoot. Robyn declined, and defendant then suggested they get together the next weekend to sight in their rifles for an upcoming javelina hunt. Robyn agreed and asked Jay to come along. He agreed.

On 23 January 1977, Jay, defendant, and Robyn went target shooting in the desert between Bullhead City and Kingman, Arizona. After a period of target shooting, defendant walked off to the right with his .30–06 rifle which had been sighted at 100 feet. Defendant told them he was looking for rabbits to shoot. Jay Carnell was throwing cans for Robyn to shoot. Jay testified he threw a can for Robyn, heard a loud shot, looked at Robyn and found her lying on the ground. She had been struck in the head by a bullet from the left. Jay testified that defendant approached from the left and said, "there, it's done." He also testified that defendant rubbed gravel on his arms so it would look like he had fallen. Defendant later claimed that he had tripped on a clump of grass, falling onto his hands and knees, and the gun had gone off as he fell.

Defendant covered Robyn's head with a blanket, put her in the truck and drove her to the Mohave General Hospital in Kingman, where she died from the gunshot would. Jay testified that on the drive to Kingman, defendant practiced the story he would tell to explain the accidental shooting. He

also practiced crying so he would appear emotionally distraught before the authorities.

Police met them at the hospital and interviewed them regarding the shooting. The stories Jay and defendant told regarding the incident were inconsistent in several regards. After Jay spoke to the police, he wrote defendant a note warning him he had not given the agreed-upon story. The note stated:

> "You shot from the wrong side so I had to change the story. She was facing toward Bullhead. You were in the gully on the left of here. I was to your left. Robyn yelled its time to go and we started walking toward the truck. You slipped and the gun went off."

Jay further testified that several days before the shooting, defendant had made him write and sign a note regarding the shooting. Jay claims to have been so intoxicated at the time of the writing that he did not remember the contents of the note until police showed it to him after Robyn's death. That note said:

> "I Jay A. Charnell, plotted the death of Robyn Madsen with Ron Madsen for the weekend of 1-8-77.
> /s/ Jay Charnell."

Jay left the state shortly after the incident. He was arrested in Alabama and agreed to testify for the State.

While incarcerated awaiting trial, defendant became friends with a fellow inmate, Dan Ford. Through written notes, defendant offered Mr. Ford an initial $15,000 and $25,000 later if he would murder Jay Charnell and Robert Bennett, another witness. Defendant told Ford that his stepfather would pay him and that they would both go free.

Defendant was convicted of first degree murder, sentenced to death, and appeals.

SEARCH OF THE TRAILER

Defendant and Mr. Fred Madsen, defendant's stepfather, Lillie Madsen, defendant's mother, lived in two trailer houses on Hancock Road on adjoining parcels of land. A wire fence encircled both trailers so that there was only one entrance for the two trailers. There was no fence separating the two trailers. Neither trailer had a street address indicated on it, but the elder Madsens' trailer bore a sign, "the Madsen's, Fred and Lillie." Although the lot upon which defendant's trailer was located was Number 698 E. Hancock Road, both he and the elder Madsens referred to the whole compound as 706 E. Hancock. Defendant gave 706 as his address on several occasions during the proceedings, and Jay Charnell gave 706 as defendant's address at the hospital on the day of Robyn's shooting.

After Robyn's death, defendant dated a woman named Sherri Chute. During an argument while he was intoxicated, defendant showed Ms. Chute several notes he had concealed in the hatband of his cowboy hat. These notes incriminated both defendant and Jay Charnell in a conspiracy to murder Robyn. Ms. Chute noted the hiding place in which defendant again placed the notes, and later related the incident and the whereabouts of the notes to a Mr. Robert Bennett. When defendant was away from his trailer, Mr. Bennett and Ms. Chute went to the trailer, located and read the notes. Bennett then secured the notes by taping them to the inside of one of the closets in the trailer. Bennett then informed a deputy sheriff of the contents and whereabouts of the notes. Pursuant to this information, Officer Dow filed an affidavit seeking authorization to search the premises at "706 E. Hancock Road, Riviera, Arizona." Judge McCune issued the requested warrant for "the premises known as 706 E. Hancock Road, Riviera, Arizona, for

a handwritten note indicating Ronald Lee Madsen and Jay Charnell had conspired to kill Robyn Lesene Madsen." The search of defendant's trailer disclosed the notes described in the affidavit and warrant.

At the hearing on defendant's motion to suppress, it became apparent that Officer Dow knew more about the physical description of defendant's trailer than he had included in the affidavit or the warrant.[2] He also testified that although he attempted to located the premises by comparing the addresses of houses on either side, the primary means by which he located the premises was by the description of the trailer given by Mr. Bennett. Officer Dow searched only defendant's trailer and seized the notes, a hat and life insurance policies, all of which were introduced as evidence at trial.

Defendant claims the trial judge erred in denying his motion to suppress notes seized during a search of his trailer. It is defendant's position that the search warrant did not describe the place to be searched with sufficient particularity and therefore violated his Fourth Amendment right against unreasonable searches and seizures.

The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution requires that the place to be searched must be described in the warrant with sufficient particularity so that the officer executing the warran' can, with reasonable effort, identify the place to be searched. Steele v. United States, 267 U.S. 498, 45 S.Ct. 414, 69 L.Ed. 757 (1925).

> "Constitutional requirements relating to searching are satisfied in these cases if the warrant describes the premises to be searched with reasonable certainty, and a technical description is unneccessary. ***" People v. Watson,

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[2] We must comment that we would not have found it necessary to consider this matter on appeal had this additional information been included in the affidavit and the warrant.

26 Ill.2d 203, 186 N.E.2d 326, 327 (1962), cited in State v. Morgan, 120 Ariz. 2, 3, 583 P.2d 889, 890 (1978).

We have held in a case where the warrant contained the address 1803 E. Adams, when in fact the address was 1813 E. Adams, that the warrant was sufficient because the rest of the information contained in the warrant correctly described the place to be searched. Viewing the mistake in the address as a minor error under the facts, we stated:

> "Notwithstanding the error in the address and the asserted error in color, the warrant described appellant's apartment with reasonable certainty and particularity." State v. Morgan, supra, 120 Ariz. at 4, 583 P.2d at 891 (1978).

In the instant case, the affidavit and warrant gave the address used by the defendant himself and stated the name of the defendant. This was a rural area. There were only two trailers at the address and Ronald Lee Madsen's trailer could easily be determined. The other trailer contained a sign identifying it as belonging to Fred and Lillie Madsen. An officer without the additional knowledge possessed by Officer Dow should have been able to find the correct trailer with reasonable certainty.

Both the affidavit and warrant described with reasonable certainty and particularity the place to be searched. We find no error.

PREJUDICIAL CROSS-EXAMINATION BY INNUENDO

The State's theory of this case was that defendant intentionally murdered his wife, Robyn. The prosecutor attempted to prove this theory by showing numerous incidents of marital discord. The prosecutor, on cross-examination of the elder Mr. Madsen, elicited the following testimony:

"Q (BY MR. CRISMON): Mr. Madsen, do you recall any occasions when, because of the difficulties between Ron and Robyn you found it necessary to call the police department, sheriff's office? Ever recall calling the sheriff's office?

"A (BY MR. MADSEN): Not that I recall, sir.

"Q Do you ever recall an officer Don Gary coming to the house and talking to you?

"A Oh, I remember talking to Don Gary.

"Q How did that come about that he was there?

"A I believe I was standing out front and he drove by and he stopped.

"Q Did he stop and come in?

"A Not in the house.

"Q Did he stop and talk to you?

"A He stopped and talked to me.

"Q Was Robyn there at the time?

"A I don't recall.

"Q Had you placed any calls prior to that time?

"A Not that I recall.

"Q Do you recall at anytime ever seeing any difficulties where you felt it necessary to call anyone else between Ron and Robyn?

"A At what time?

"Q Well, anytime during their marriage?

"A During their marriage?

"Q Yes.

"A Not that I recall."

After Mr. Madsen left the stand, the defense rested and the State indicated they had no rebuttal. Defense counsel then moved for a mistrial on the theory that the quoted cross-examination assumed, by innuendo, that the sheriff's office had been called to quell a family fight between Ron and Robyn. During argument on the motion, the State explained that it had been surprised by the witness's denial and that the State's rebuttal witness, Officer Gary, had returned to Mohave County the night before and was therefore not available to testify further regarding the questions raised by Mr. Madsen's examination. The motion for mistrial was denied and the defendant now claims error because of the prejudicial effect of the State's cross-examination.

In State v. Holsinger, ___Ariz.___, 601 P.2d 1054 (1979), we disapproved of the practice of asking questions that had no basis in fact and could not be adequately rebutted by testimony or instructions from the court. In that case the prosecutor had asked a witness a question which implied that the defendant "had a long criminal record," when, in fact, the defendant did not. We held that both the question and the facts inferred in Holsinger, supra, were improper. In the instant case, the cross-examination by the prosecutor was a good faith attempt to elicit answers which the State had reason to believe would be forthcoming and which would also be admissible. When Mr.

Madsen made his denial, the prosecutor did not pursue the matter further and made no attempt to contradict the denials made by Mr. Madsen.

Even though the prosecutor did not have available a witness to corrborate the fact implied by the questions on cross-examination, we do not believe that defendant has been prejudiced. The witness denied the inferences contained in the question and his denials were not challenged in any way. Where denials to questions on cross-examination are uncontradicted by the cross-examiner, the denial itself can serve to cure any error or prejudice. State v. Butler, 269 N.C. 483, 153 S.E.2d 70 (1967). See also Wallace v. State, 501 S.W.2d 883 (Tex.Crim.App. 1973). We find no error.

STRIKING PREVIOUSLY ADMITTED EVIDENCE

During the second day of trial, Officer Heersema testified about a police interview with defendant shortly after Robyn's shooting. During cross-examination, reference was made to a transcript of that interview which had been previously marked for identification as Exhibit 23. Defense counsel moved for its admission. The exhibit was admitted in its entirety by stipulation.

Later, during cross-examination of witness Sherri Chute, defense counsel asked Ms. Chute to relate a conversation she had with defendant. The State requested permission to approach the bench to object to the broadness of the question and the possible subjects contained within it. The following discussion took place:

"MR. CRISMON: At one point in time, Your Honor, there were discussions wherein he said he had taken a polygraph, which is untrue.

"THE COURT: Had what?

"MR. CRISMON: Had taken a polygraph examination which is untrue, and I have specifically told her not to make comment about them in my direct. I don't know, by such an abrupt question, whether there may be reference to that.

"MR. PORTER: I should point out to the court, in case Mr. Crismon hadn't noticed it, in the written statement that was admitted as Number 23, there are several mentions of the polygraph where the officers asked him point-blank whether he will and he says he will.

"MR. CRISMON: I omitted that, then.

"MR. PORTER: Further, I would point out to Mr. Crismon that the officer never followed through on it; that it was not a matter of his declining to take one."

The court admonished trial counsel and the witness that there was to be no reference to the offer to take a polygraph examination.

There was no mention of polygraph by either counsel until closing argument of defendant when defense counsel discussed the police interview transcribed in Exhibit 23:

"(BY MR. THINNES): Additionally, Mr. Madsen, if you will take the time to read his interview, which is about 45 pages long, was asked by the police officer in that interview, which is in evidence, 'Mr. Madsen, will you take a lie detector –'

"MR. CRISMON: Your Honor, I believe this matter was broached earlier at the bench and we would –

"THE COURT: The objection is sustained. The comment is ordered striken from the record and the Jury's instructed to disregard it –"

The court struck from the record the portion of Exhibit 23 which referred to the polygraph. Defense counsel then moved for a mistrial because of the prejudice caused by the judge's striking evidence on which defense had already commented in closing. Defendant claims he was prejudiced by the fact that the jury was left hanging on counsel's remark about the polygraph without any explanaiton as to its meaning. We do not agree.

In Arizona, it is error, absent a stipulation between parties, to refer at trial to polygraph examinations for any reason. State v. Melendez, 121 Ariz. 1, 588 P.2d 294 (1978); State v. Marques, 113 Ariz. 540, 558 P.2d 692 (1976); State v. Bowen 104 Ariz. 138, 449 P.2d 603, cert. denied 396 U.S. 912, 90 S.Ct. 229, 24 L.Ed.2d 188 (1969). This rule binds both parties. The defendant may not introduce evidence of his willingness to take a polygraph test; and the State may not show defendant's refusal to submit to such a test. State v. Valdez, 91 Ariz. 274, 371 P.2d 894 (1962). See State v. Gandara, 111 Ariz. 80, 523 P.2d 511 (1974). We have also held that the trial court has discretion to strike testimony which has previously been received into evidence. Jamas v. Krpan, 116 Ariz. 216, 568 P.2d 1114 (App. 1977); State ex rel State Highway Comm. v. Martinez, 81 N.M. 442, 468 P.2d 413 (1970).

Here defendant introduced evidence which included defendant's willingness to take a lie detector test. The judge was within his discretion in sustaining the prosecution's objection and in striking or suppressing the offending portions of Exhibit 23. We find no error.

THE DEATH PENALTY

The judge found two aggravating factors and no mitigating factors sufficient to call for leniency and sentenced defendant to death pursuant to A.R.S. § 13–454. Defendant appeals the findings and the sentence.

Initially defendant argues that the Arizona death penalty statute is unconstitutional in that it constitutes cruel and unusual punishment. We rejected this claim in State v. Richmond, 114 Ariz. 186, 560 P.2d 41 (1976) and State v. Watson, 120 Ariz. 441, 586 P.2d 1253 (1978), cert. denied, 440 U.S. 924, 99 S.Ct. 1254, L.Ed.2d (1979). We need not reconsider the matter here.

In State v. Richmond, supra, we held that the gravity of the death penalty required that we "painstakingly examine the record to determine whether" the death penalty has been erroneously imposed. We also must make an independent review of the facts to determine the presence or absence of aggravating and mitigating circumstances. Richmond, supra; State v. Verdugo, 112 Ariz. 288, 541 P.2d 388 (1975). See also State v. Evans, Ariz. , P.2d (filed 10 January 1980); State v. Lujan, Ariz. , P.2d (filed 26 November 1979); State v. Blazak, 114 Ariz. 199, 560 P.2d 54 (1977). In the instant case, the trial court found two aggravating circumstances: (1) that the crime was committed in an especially depraved manner and (2) that the crime was committed in expectation of financial gain.

a. Was the crime committed in an especially depraved manner?

The trial judge found, pursuant to A.R.S. § 13–454(3) (6) that the killing was "committed in an especially depraved manner." This finding was made pursuant to the statute that one of the aggravating factors that the court may consider in imposing the death penalty is whether "the defendant

committed the offense in an especially heinous, cruel or depraved manner." A.R.S. § 13–454(E) (6).

In applying this provision of our death penalty statute, we have stated:

> "The words 'heinous, cruel or depraved' have meanings that are clear to a person of average intelligence and understanding. Webster's Third New International Dictionary defines them as follows:
>
> 'henious: hatefully or shockingly evil; grossly bad.
>
> 'cruel: disposed to inflict pain esp. in a wanton, insensate or vindictive manner; sadistic.
>
> 'depraved: marked by debasement, corruption, perversion or deterioration.'" State v. Knapp, 114 Ariz. 531, 543, 562 P.2d 704, 716 (1977), cert. denied 435 U.S. 908, 98 S.Ct. 1458, 55 L.Ed. 2d 500 (1978).

In the instant case, the defendant fired one shot from his rifle and hit the victim in the back of the head. Immediately upon impact, the victim lost consciousness which she never regained before her death.

The trial judge appeared to rely on the fact that the defendant planned the killing and lured his wife into a helpless and dangerous position. We agree that the murder was planned and cold-blooded, but the fact that this was a deliberate scheme to murder the victim goes to the premeditation required for first degree murder. We do not find that the killing here was committed in an especially depraved manner. There was no debasement of the victim by the defendant. Defendant's conduct was not perverted. Defendant's acts were not set "apart from the norm of first degree murder." State v. Brook-

over,___Ariz.___,___P.2d___(filed 2 October 1979); State v. Watson, supra. We do not find the murder was committed in an "especially depraved manner." A.R.S. § 13–454(E)(6).

b. Expectation of financial gain.

The statute provides as an aggravating factor that "the defendant committed the offense as consideration for receipt or in expectation of the receipt, of anything of pecuniary value." A.R.S. § 13–454(E)(5).

At sentencing, the trial judge found that the murder was committed in expectation of financial gain and that

> "expectation of the receipt of the insurance money, was one of the reasons for the killing."

In February 1976, defendant and his wife Robyn became interested in taking out a joint life policy, and Robyn set up an appointment with Dave Northrup, the insurance agent who insured defendant's home and automobile. At a meeting at defendant's home, the couple applied for a joint, wholelife, double indemnity insurance policy with a face value of $25,000. The double indemnity provision provided the policy would pay double face value, or a total of $50,000, in case of accidental death. The policy was reciprocal in that in the event of either spouse's death, the surviving spouse would be the beneficiary of the policy proceeds.

After the Madsen's took out the policy, they became separated and Robyn filed for divorce proceedings. Defendant kept up the premium payments at this time because, as he testified at trial, he still believed he and Robyn would reconcile.

Although defendant met with Mr. Northrup shortly after Robyn's death regarding insurance for his truck and the Volks-

wagen Robyn had used, the subject of the life insurance proceeds was not broached until a second meeting two or three weeks after Robyn's death. Defendant met with Northrup at that time to clear up some problems with the automobile insurance. Mr. Northrup testified at trial that it was he, rather than defendant, who brought up the subject of the insurance policy at that meeting, because he felt he should begin processing the claim. After reminding defendant of the policy, Mr. Northrup then informed him of the papers required for collection. Later, not having received these papers, Mr. Northrup wrote to defendant and reminded him again to fill out and return the necessary papers. After these urgings, defendant completed the papers and called several times to check on the progress of the claim. He finally received approximately $50,000 from the insurance company.

The State introduced the statements of defendant to his friend Warren Cook. After Robyn's death, defendant and Cook were at a bar discussing the cost of a new engine defendant had purchased for his hydro-boat. Cook testified that defendant had plenty of money now because he had the insurance money. Cook quoted defendant as saying:

> "It's easy to get money, you just blow someone away and collect the insurance on it."

The mere existence of the policy and the receipt of the proceeds does not establish that the killing was done in expectation of the profit from the insurance policy, nor does defendant's after-the-fact statement regarding the collecting of insurance money indicate that he committed the murder for the purpose of receiving the insurance proceeds. A.R.S. § 13–454(E) (5) requires that the murder must have been committed for the consideration of financial gain. To comply with the statute, the receipt of the money must be a cause of the murder, not a result of the murder. We do not believe that

there was sufficient evidence from which it could be found that there was financial motivation on defendant's part for the murder. From an independent examination of the record as required by Richmond, supra, we do not believe this aggravating circumstance has been shown.

c. Did defendant's mental condition constitute a mitigating circumstance?

Defendant also contends that his mental condition was a mitigating circumstance that outweighed the aggravating circumstances. Since we have decided that, for the purposes of the death penalty, the two aggravating circumstances found by the court did not exist, we must reduce the sentence from death to life imprisonment without possibility of parole for 25 years. For that reason, we need not consider the failure of the court to find as a mitigating circumstance defendant's mental condition.

MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL

One of the mitigating factors specifically allowed by the statute is that the defendant's "capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of his conduct or to conform his conduct to the requirement of law was significantly impaired, but not so impaired as to constitute a defense to prosecution." A.R.S. § 13–454(F)(1).

At the trial, the question of defendant's sanity was not raised, the defense being that it was an accident. After the jury verdict of guilt, the defendant was sent to the Arizona State Hospital for psychiatric evaluation for the purpose of discovering mitigating factors for sentencing. Later, at the hearing in mitigation and aggravation, the defendant called two witnesses, one a psychometrist and the other a psychiatrist, who had conducted extensive examinations of the defendant.

Psychometrist Dr. LaDeane Casey testified that defendant's delusional behavior demonstrated that he suffered from paranoid schizophrenia. She noted that her tests showed definite brain damage as well as dyslexia, learning disabilities, and a long history of seizures. Based on her extensive psychological testing, Dr. Casey testified:

"Q (BY MR. PORTER): Now, Dr. Casey, would a person with the mental and emotional make-up that you're describing, problems that you've described in the Court have difficulty, in your opinion, in differentiating properly between what society at least might define as right and wrong?

"A Definitely.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"Q All right. Okay. Assuming that Mr. Madsen were able to recognize right from wrong – you indicated he probably could not, but if he were – would his condition be such a form of duress if you want to look at it as such, that he would not be able to adhere to right?

"A I feel that even if he could state what is right and wrong, that he would – that he feels driven to behave in a certain way and that even though he could recognize – or he could repeat what society might say to him is right and wrong, that he is driven to follow – he would not be able to follow those guidelines even if he could recognize them. That's what I feel, that being able to state what society says is right and wrong does not mean that he understands them. I do not think that Ron's with reality much of the time."

The defendant's second witness, Dr. John Schulte, a psychiatrist, also testified:

"Q (BY MR. PORTER): My specific questions, then are, is it your opinion that at the time of the shooting in this case, January 1977, that the defendant Ronald Madsen was suffering from mental disease, defect or derangement that prevents his being able to determine right from wrong and adhere to the right?

"A That is my opinion."

In rebuttal, the State offered the testimony of psychiatrist John Marchildon from the Arizona State Hospital. Dr. Marchildon testified that not only did he believe defendant was perfectly sane and competent to be sentenced, but that he felt defendant was feigning mental illness. Dr. Marchildon's opinion is somewhat marred by the fact that his examinations totaled only an hour and twenty minutes and by his admission that his diagnosis was restricted to the post-trial period only. Although he noted the evaluations of Dr. Casey and Schulte in the verdict, Judge Hancock found no mitigating circumstances sufficient to call for leniency.

On the basis of these newly discovered medical findings, defendant made a motion for new trial contending that "counsel for the defense, not being a trained psychiatrist, did not recognize the symptons of the illnesses diagnosed by Drs. Schulte and Casey and accordingly, had failed to adequately explore the possibilities of a sanity defense" at defendant's trial. The motion for new trial pursuant to Rule 24.1, Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure, 17 A.R.S., was not timely since it was made more than ten days after the verdict. Rule 24.1(b), supra. It was properly treated as a motion to vacate judgment pursuant to Rule 24.2, Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure, 17 A.R.S. Rule 24.2 allows the court to vacate a previous

judgment under the standards articulated in Rule 32.1, Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure, 17 A.R.S. Rule 32.1 provides that a defendant may obtain relief on the basis that

> "e. Newly discovered material facts exist, which the court, after considering
>
> 1. The probability that such facts, if introduced would have changed the verdict, finding or sentence;
>
> 2. The diligence which would have been required to discover and produce the evidence at trial;
>
> 3. The promptness with which the petitioner has commenced a proceeding after discovery of such facts
>
> "may require that the conviction or sentence be vacated."

Considering the facts of the case, we do not believe that defendant's attorney showed a lack of diligence in failing to discover the medical facts brought out by defendant's psychiatric examination. Rule 32.1(e) (3), Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure, 17 A.R.S. Neither did defendant's attorney fail to act promptly when these facts were brought to his attention. Rule 32.1(e) (2), Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure, 17 A.R.S. We are concerned, then, only with the question of probability that such evidence would have changed the verdict. Rule 32.1(e) (1), Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure, 17 A.R.S.

Dr. Marchildon was of the opinion that defendant was merely pretending to have mental problems. The evidence at the trial indicated that the defendant did know the difference between right and wrong. The actions of the defendant in

planning the murder, his actions after the shooting in rubbing gravel on his arms, and the testimony of Jay Charnell that while drivng Robyn to the hospital the defendant had practiced crying so as to look credible to the police indicated a consciousness of guilt; that is that he knew what he did was wrong. The evidence was such that the trial court did not abuse its discretion in denying the motion for new trial. State v. Villalobos, 114 Ariz. 392, 561 P.2d 313 (1977); State v. Kidwell, 106 Ariz. 257, 475 P.2d 241 (1970); State v. Vann, 11 Ariz.App. 180, 463 P.2d 75 (1970).

We do not find the death penalty appropriate and reverse the trial court's finding and reduce the sentence to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole for 25 years.

Judgment affirmed.

JAMES DUKE CAMERON, Justice

CONCURRING:

FRED C. STRUCKMEYER, JR., Chief Justice

WILLIAM A. HOLOHAN, Vice Chief Justice

JACK D. H. HAYS, Justice

FRANK X. GORDON, JR., Justice

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA

STATE OF ARIZONA, *Appellee,* vs. RONALD LEE MADSEN, *Appellant.*	No. 4353 ORDER AFFIRMING JUDGMENT AND MODIFYING SENTENCE (MANDATE)

Appeal from the Superior Court of Yavapai County
Number 8487
Honorable James Hancock, Judge

John A. LaSota, Jr., Former Attorney General
Robert K. Corbin, The Attorney General
by William J. Schafer III, Diane M. Ramsey
and Ronald R. Crismon, Assistant Attorneys General
Attorneys for Appellee

Thinnes & Rawles
by Thomas A. Thinnes
Thomas V. Rawles

William C. Porter

Attorneys for Appellant

This cause having been heretofore submitted, and the Court having duly considered same, and being now advised in the premises, files its Opinion. It is accordingly ORDERED that the judgment of the trial court entered in the above-entitled cause be affirmed and the sentence modified, to comply with the Opinion of this Court, attached hereto.

DONE IN OPEN COURT THIS 26th day of March, 1980.

STATE OF ARIZONA
SUPREME COURT

I, MARYANN HOPKINS-YOUNG, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Arizona, hereby certify the above to be a full and true copy of the Order Affirming Judgment and Modifying Sentence, made and entered in the above-entitled cause by said Court on the 26th day of March, 1980.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and affix the official seal of said Court this 22nd day of April, 1980.

/s/
MARYANN HOPKINS-YOUNG, Clerk

Supreme Court, U. S.
FILED
SEP 15 1980
MICHAEL RODAK, JR., CLERK

NO. 80-102

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

October Term, 1980

RONALD LEE MADSEN,

Petitioner,

-vs-

STATE OF ARIZONA,

Respondent.

ON WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE ARIZONA SUPREME COURT

RESPONSE TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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Respondent asks this Court to deny petitioner's Petition for Writ of Certiorari for the reasons expressed below.

JURISDICTION

Petitioner is seeking to invoke this Court's jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1). He is seeking relief from a judgment of a state court of last resort. 28 U.S.C. § 1257.

QUESTION PRESENTED

DID THE SEARCH OF PETITIONER'S RESIDENCE VIOLATE HIS FOURTH AMENDMENT RIGHTS?

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Robyn Madsen, the victim in this case, had filed for divorce from petitioner, Ron Madsen, and after a brief try at reconciliation they were living apart at the time of the murder. Petitioner

displayed a belligerent attitude toward his soon to be ex-wife. [Reporter's Transcript (R.T.) of March 22, 1978, at 501, 549-51, 561.] He was living with another woman but continued to pay the life insurance premiums on a policy that named him beneficiary in case of Robyn's death. (R.T. of March 23, 1978, at 702.) As the divorce was about to become final petitioner started treating Robyn very nicely. (R.T. of March 22, 1978, at 570, 580.) One day petitioner took a friend, Jay Charnell, and dropped him off along the side of the road. He said he was going to pick up Robyn and when they came past Charnell was to pretend he was hitchhiking and he would pick him up. They rehearsed the story they would tell. (R.T. of March 22, 1978, at 374-75.)

As they rode along after picking Robyn up, petitioner asked Robyn, who enjoyed shooting, if she would like to stop and take a few shots out in the desert. (R.T. of March 22, 1978, at 379.) She declined. Petitioner later suggested that they get together to sight-in their rifles for a javelina hunt. All three agreed to meet another weekend. Petitioner then dropped his wife off and got Charnell to help him move a favorite piano of his to his wife's place because "she wouldn't have it long." (R.T. of March 22, 1978, at 383.)

Charnell and petitioner went target practicing alone a few days later with petitioner using his .30-06 rifle. (R.T. of March 22, 1978, at 384-87.) They met with Robyn as planned on January 23, 1977 for target practicing in the desert. Charnell was throwing cans in the air for

Robyn to shoot when petitioner walked off to the right with his .30-06 mounted with a 4X scope. Robyn asked what he was doing and petitioner replied that he was looking for rabbits. (R.T. of March 22, 1978, at 395.) Charnell threw up a can, heard a shot, looked down and saw Robyn laying on the ground. (R.T. of March 22, 1978 at 398.) She had been struck in the face by a bullet from the left. (R.T. of March 20, 1978, at 74-75.) The bullet came from petitioner's .30-06. Petitioner walked up from the left and said, "there, it's done." (R.T. of March 22, 1978, at 398.) Petitioner rubbed gravel on his arms to make it look like he had tripped and fallen and the gun went off accidently. (R.T. of March 22, 1978, at 400-01). He decided not to clean the human residue off her shotgun because it would look better, then he

covered her with a blanket and drove her to the hospital. (R.T. of March 22, 1978, at 401-03.) He and Charnell practiced the explanations they were going to give on the way. (R.T. of March 22, 1978, at 405.) Charnell ended up changing his story about the "accident" to the police to conform with the way she was actually shot. He wrote a note to this effect and gave it to petitioner warning him that he had not said what he had been instructed to say. (R.T. of March 22, 1978 at 410.)

Sometime in March petitioner offered Charnell $5,000.00 for his past help. (R.T. of March 22, 1978, at 417.) What Charnell really wanted were the notes that petitioner had persuaded him to write and sign. (R.T. of March 22, 1978, at 417-21.) Petitioner was using the note to insure Charnell's silence. (R.T. of March 22, 1978, at 399, 417.) Charnell left the

state. Petitioner remained and collected the insurance money. In spite of the warning note written after the murder the two men's stories were inconsistent. The physical evidence developed did not substantiate petitioner's story of what happened and how it happened. Charnell was arrested in Alabama and agreed to testify for the state.

The record contains additional notes written by petitioner while he was incarcerated on these charges. The notes, written to a fellow inmate at the jail, offer money for the murder of Jay Charnell and another witness in the case. Further references to the record will be made in the argument.

ARGUMENT

THE SEARCH OF PETITIONER'S RESIDENCE DID NOT VIOLATE HIS FOURTH AMENDMENT RIGHTS BECAUSE THE SEARCH WARRANT DESCRIBED WITH SUFFICIENT PARTICULARITY THE PLACE TO BE SEARCHED.

Petitioner complains that the search warrant did not describe the place to be searched with sufficient particularity. He claims that the address on the warrant, "706 E. Hancock, Riviera, Arizona" was incorrect and that police actually searched "698 E. Hancock." The following information was adduced at the suppression hearing on January 4, 1978. Petitioner's father owned adjoining lots on Hancock Road in Riviera, Arizona. (R.T. at 17.) Petitioner lived with his father in a trailer from March to June of 1974 when he moved into an adjacent, unfinished trailer on his father's property. (R.T. at 16, 27.) This second trailer was owned jointly

by the elder Madsens and their son. (R.T. at 28.) There was no fence or anything separating the two trailers on the property. (R.T. at 20.) Both lots were collectively referred to as 706 East Hancock by the elder Madsen and his son. (R.T. of 26-27, 33-34.) The contiguous lots were enclosed by a four-foot chain-link fence with one entrance. (R.T. at 18-19, 34, 37.) There was no street address anywhere on the property. (R.T. at 32-33). The elder Madsen had a clearly visible sign on his trailer reading "The Madsens--Fred and Lillie," which the officers observed. (R.T. at 22-23, 43.)

Petitioner is suggesting that the second trailer where petitioner resided was known as "698 East Hancock." The father referred to the lot on which his son's trailer sat as 698 at the suppression

hearing. Officers, however, had ample reason to believe that petitioner's address was 706 East Hancock. When the victim was taken to the hospital the witness, Charnell, who described himself as a close friend of petitioner, told police that the victim's address and petitioner's address was 706 East Hancock and that is the way they appeared in the police reports. (R.T. at 72-73.) The hospital emergency room admission slip indicated 706 East Hancock. (R.T. at 38, 46.)

Subsequent to the search, petitioner entered into a stipulation with the state filed in Kingman Justice Court on October 20, 1977, declaring that he would remain at his residence, 706 East Hancock, until the time of the preliminary hearing. (Stipulation, Justice Court Cause No. 27,606 dated October 19, 1977.) Petitioner

gave 706 East Hancock as his address to the probation officer who prepared the presentence report in this case. (Presentence Report of April 18, 1978, at 7.) Thus it appears that the established street address of petitioner's residence was 706 East Hancock.

The Arizona Supreme Court pointed out in its opinion, State v. Madsen, ____ Ariz. ____, 609 P.2d 1046, 1048 (1980), that the notes written by the witness Charnell which were subsequently taken in the search of petitioner's residence became known to police through witnesses who had read them and hidden them in the trailer. A witness had described the trailer to police. However, the search warrant gave petitioner's name and referred only to "the premises known as 706 E. Hancock Road, Riviera, Arizona" as the place to be

searched. The court also noted that this was a rural community. Officers had noted the sequence of numbers on buildings along Hancock Road. (R.T. of January 4, 1978, at 42, 45.) There was a market several lots to the east of the 706 property. A house to the west of the property had a visible address in the 500 series. (Id. at 49.) The state had argued that the warrant authorized the search of the entire fenced-in area known as 706, but pointed out that the sign the "Madsens -- Fred and Lillie" focused the officers' attention on the other trailer because the name Ronald Madsen appeared on the warrant.

The Arizona court began its discussion of the search issue by noting that the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution requires that the place to be searched must be described in the warrant

with sufficient particularity so that the officer executing the warrant can, with reasonable effort, identify the place to be searched. Steele v. United States, 267 U.S. 498, 45 S.Ct. 414, 69 L.Ed. 757 (1925). They concluded, based on all the facts, that the correct trailer could have been found with reasonable certainty. 609 P.2d at 1049.

The conclusion in State v. Madsen, supra, is correct because the test is one of reasonableness and elaborate specificity is not required on the face of the warrant. In similar circumstances where the physical layout of property suggests a single entity and police have made a reasonable effort to get the proper address before the magistrate, errors have been held not automatically fatal. In United States v. Darensbourg, 520 F.2d 985 (5th Cir., 1975) officers searched an apartment

300 yards from the complex's business office. The warrant showed the street address of the business office which had been obtained from the telephone directory and the search was upheld. In United States v. Melancon, 462 F.2d 82 (5th Cir.) cert. denied, 409 U.S. 1038 (1972) defendant's business and residence were located side-by-side. The warrant authorized a search of Route 2, Box 623. Officers searched Route 2, Box 622. In upholding the search, the court noted, among other things, the address that the defendant had used. In United States ex rel. Hurley v. State, 365 F.Supp. 282 (D.C. Del., 1973), the warrant authorized a search of buildings at a 4021 address. All buildings were enclosed by a fence and the search was upheld even though police unknowingly searched 4023. In United

States v. Rivera, 465 F.Supp. 402 (S.D. N.Y. 1979), the search warrant stated the address to the rear entrance to the building while the main entrance had another address. Noting that the record showed police knew which building was the subject of the search and that the record likewise indicated no confusion existed as to the premises to be searched, the court upheld the conviction.

There is also ample authority in Arizona for upholding a search where, even if the description on the warrant may be technically incorrect, the description is sufficient to locate the place with reasonable effort. State v. Morgan, 120 Ariz. 2, 583 P.2d 889 (1978); State v. Gaitan, 27 Ariz.App. 718, 558 P.2d 746 (1976); State v. Reynolds, 11 Ariz.App. 532, 466 P.2d 405 (1970). None of these

cases require that the legal description of the property appear on the warrant.

Respondent also challenges petitioner's characterization of the notes as a crucial part of the state's evidence. All the witnesses in the case were known to police before any search was conducted; therefore, their testimony is not tainted. Although Charnell did not recall all the contents of these notes he wrote, he never waivered as to their existence and use as leverage to insure his silence. (R.T. of Mar. 22, 1978, at 419, 449, 488.) Two other witnesses had read the notes and knew their whereabouts. Petitioner had shown one of the witnesses the notes while he was inebriated. (R.T. of Mar. 21, 1978, at 295-301.) The items themselves were a very small part of the overwhelming evidence against petitioner.

CONCLUSION

For all of these reasons, petitioner's petition should be denied.

Respectfully submitted this 22nd day of August, 1980.

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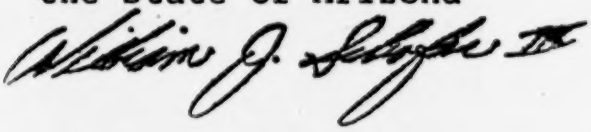

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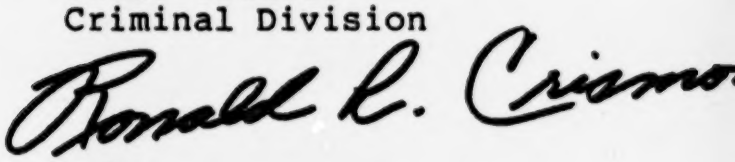

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